

College. It was in his junior year that Rev. Ratliff recognized the power of the church in bringing about change and making a positive impact on the community. He took his first pastorate as a college senior, and went on to earn his master of divinity and doctor of ministry degrees from the Atlanta's Interdenominational Theological Center. Before coming to Brentwood in 1980, Rev. Ratliff served Cobb Memorial Church in Atlanta and as acting dean of chapel at Morehouse College. In 1988, he was a research fellow at Harvard University for a semester.

During his 20 years as pastor for Brentwood Baptist Church, Rev. Ratliff is credited with building one of the fastest-growing churches in America. At the same time, he has provided congregants with an outlet for giving back to the community. A stellar example of the good works performed by the church includes the Brentwood Community Foundation, a program that serves the needs of HIV/AIDS patients by providing housing and health care. Programs include a mobile health unit and services for pregnant teens and young adults who are HIV-positive. The church also raises money to benefit students' scholarships.

Rev. Ratliff's religious and spiritual dedication to the community and to his growing congregation have won him many distinctions and awards, including induction into the Martin Luther King Jr. Board of Preachers, the Julie and Ben Rogers Ecumenism Award from the Anti-Defamation League of Houston, and "Minister of the Year" award for improving ecumenical dialog and interracial understanding in Houston.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his 30 years in the ministry, Rev. Ratliff's intelligence, enthusiasm, and can-do spirit has served his congregations well. He brings tireless energy and compassion to each of his endeavors, whether its as a pastor, community leader, or friend. His contributions to the ministry and his energy in addressing the needs of his congregation and surrounding community are truly commendable.

#### WORLD BANK AIDS MARSHALL PLAN TRUST FUND ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 15, 2000*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, thank you for bringing this important piece of legislation to the floor this week.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3519, the World Bank AIDS Marshall Plan Trust Fund Act.

I would like to thank Congressman LEACH for including the core provisions of BARBARA LEE's original bill, H.R. 2765, the AIDS Marshall Plan and Congressman Dellums for his public awareness regarding the importance of this bill.

This bill garners bipartisan support, including the Democratic Caucus and the CBC which both recognize the necessity of HIV/AIDS funding in Sub-Saharan Africa. Further, I was an original co-sponsor of AIDS Marshall

Plan legislation authored by Congresswoman BARBARA LEE.

Mr. Speaker, I personally saw the devastation that the AIDS epidemic is causing in Africa during a visit with the President during March of 1999. During that trip, I visited places like St. Anthony's Compound in Zambia where grandparents were caring for grandchildren orphaned by AIDS.

In Uganda, the government showed the delegation the impact of AIDS as we met with a grandmother who was caring for 38 of her grandchildren because they were orphaned by her 11 children.

I also met with Ugandan First Lady Janet K. Museveni who is leading the campaign to help orphans as we discussed the fact that over 13 million children have been orphaned because of AIDS.

This trip emphasized to me the dire circumstances existing in Africa today and the obligation countries like the United States have to combat this disease.

The goal of this bill to create a trust fund administered by the World Bank to combat the AIDS epidemic is long overdue.

By directing the Secretary of Treasury to enter into negotiations with the World Bank and member nations, H.R. 3519 would serve as the impetus for an international response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

This bill would authorize the United States to contribute \$100 million a year through fiscal year 2005 to this fund which would provide grants for prevention care programs and partnerships between local governments and the private sector that would lead to education, treatment, research, and affordable drugs.

Organizations like the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) would be recipients of these grants.

By providing grants to organizations like UNAIDS, this bill could help address the "drug corruption" in sub-Saharan Africa by requiring that only those countries that eliminate corruption are eligible for trust funds.

Just last week, this Congress passed the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act in which there is a structured framework for this country to use trade and investment as an economic development tool throughout Africa and the Caribbean.

Unfortunately, the conference report does not include Senators FEINSTEIN and FEINGOLD's Amendment that would have prohibited the Executive Branch from denying African countries to use legal means to improve access to HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals for their citizens. This amendment would have clarified the African Growth and Opportunity Act so that African Governments, in accordance with the World Trade Organization policies, could exercise flexibility in addressing public health concerns.

Thus, this amendment would simply allow countries to determine the availability of HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals in their countries and provide their people with affordable HIV drugs.

Despite the failure of Senators FEINSTEIN and FEINGOLD's amendment, the White House still recognized the importance of access to drug therapies by issuing an Executive Order just

This Executive Order incorporates the language of the Senator Feinstein-Feingold

Amendment and declares that the United States would not invoke a key clause in U.S. trade law against sub-Saharan African countries concerning the protection of patents on AIDS drugs. Like the Senators' amendment, the Executive Order would instead hold the African countries to the less stringent standard of the WTO on intellectual property protection.

Furthermore, I am pleased the House-Senate conference report includes amendments, which I offered during last year's consideration of the House bill.

The first provision encourages the development of small businesses in sub-Saharan Africa, including the promotion of trade between the small businesses in the United States and sub-Saharan Africa. This is an important victory for small business enterprises in America that are looking to expand remarkable trade opportunities in Africa.

It was once said, "There is nothing more dangerous than to build a society, with a large segment of people in that society, who feel that they have no stake in it; who feel that they have nothing to lose. People who have a stake in their society, protect that society, but when they don't have it, they unconsciously want to destroy it." Although Martin Luther King was not speaking of AIDS, his comment rings true in so many aspects today.

The private sector must take responsibility for the eradication of this disease if these U.S. businesses are going to use African resources for their economic benefit.

Thus, I am pleased that an additional amendment I offered was incorporated into the conference report. This provision encourages U.S. businesses to provide assistance to sub-Saharan African nations to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS and consider the establishment of a Response Fund to coordinate such efforts.

This is important because HIV/AIDS has now been declared a national security threat. My provision reflects a national and international consensus that we must do everything we can to eliminate the HIV/AIDS disease.

Senior Clinton Administration officials clearly express their frustration that by all estimates on HIV/AIDS, that nearly \$2 billion is needed to adequately prevent the spread of this disease in Africa per year.

Although, some say this may not be feasible at the moment, and the \$100 million a year donation from the U.S. is not either, we no longer can deny that this disease is an epidemic of enormous proportion that can no longer be ignored.

The very fact that the Clinton Administration formally recognized a month ago that the spread of HIV/AIDS in the world today is an international crisis by declaring HIV/AIDS to be a National Security threat is illustrative of the devastating effect of this disease.

It is estimated that 800,000 to 900,000 American are living with HIV and every year another 40,000 become infected. Although newer and effective therapies have led to reductions in the mortality rate of people with HIV/AIDS, the demographics of this epidemic have shifted. Thus, women, young people, and people of color represent an alarming portion of the new cases of HIV/AIDS.

Globally, more than 16 million have died from AIDS since the 1980's, 80% of them in sub-Saharan Africa.

The creation of a WorldWide trust in which nations would be able to obtain grants to address the needs of HIV/AIDS victims globally is truly needed.

We know that 60% of those that have died from AIDS are in sub-Saharan Africa.

An even more heart-wrenching statistic is that 13 million children have lost one or both of their parents to AIDS and this number is projected to reach 40 million by 2010.

AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for nearly half of all infectious disease deaths globally.

The percentage of the adult population infected with HIV or suffering from AIDS is alarming. To name a few: In Zimbabwe—25.9%; Botswana—25.1%; Namibia—19.4%; and South Africa—12.9%.

Additionally, in places like Namibia there has been a 44.5% drop in the life expectancy. Now adults in Namibia are only expected to live 38.9 years.

In Zimbabwe, the life expectancy is only 38.8 years and in Malawi, 34.8 years. Not since the bubonic plague of the Middle Ages, has there been a more devastating disease.

Yet, HIV/AIDS is 100% preventable. There is no reason for 2 million to die a year in Sub-Saharan Africa and 4 million to become infected.

The AIDS Marshall plan will help to ensure that the federal government commits to addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic over the next several years.

The survival of Africa is at stake. The United States can and should be the leader in generating a global response to this incredible contagion.

Now is the time to act and I urge my colleagues to support this measure in its entirety.

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF NATHAN J. NAHM ON HIS APPOINTMENT TO ATTEND THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 16, 2000*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, today I pay special tribute to an outstanding young man from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. I am happy to announce that Nathan J. Nahm of Tiffin, Ohio, has been offered an appointment to attend the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

Mr. Speaker, Nathan's offer of appointment poises him to attend the United States Military Academy this fall with the incoming cadet class of 2004. Attending one of our nation's military academies is an invaluable experience that offers a world-class education and demands the very best that these young men and women have to offer. Truly, it is one of the most challenging and rewarding undertaking of their lives.

Nathan brings an enormous amount of leadership, service, and dedication to the incoming class of West Point cadets. While attending Columbian High School in Tiffin, Nathan has attained a grade point average of 3.64, which

places him twenty-first in his class of two hundred sixty-nine students. Nathan is a member of the National Honor Society, Honor Roll, Who's Who Among American High School Students, and has earned several Scholar-Athlete awards.

Outside the classroom, Nathan has distinguished himself as an excellent student-athlete. On the fields of competition, Nathan has earned letters in Varsity Football and Basketball. Nathan was named Captain of the Tiffin Columbian Varsity Basketball team this year. Nathan has also been active in the Tiffin Columbian Boosters Club and the Technology Advisory Council.

West Point has become a home away from home for the Nahm family. With Nathan's appointment, he stands ready to walk the same path as his two older brothers, Blair and Reed, as a West Point cadet.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask my colleagues to stand and join me in paying special tribute to Nathan J. Nahm. Our service academies offer the finest education and military training available anywhere in the world. I am sure that Nathan will do very well during his career at West Point and I wish him the very best in all of his future endeavors.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 16, 2000*

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was unavoidably absent on a matter of critical importance and missed the following votes:

On H. Res. 491, naming a room in the House of Representative wing of the Capitol in honor of G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery, introduced by the Gentleman from Indiana, Mr. PEASE, I would have voted "yea."

On H.R. 4251, Congressional Oversight of Nuclear Transfers to North Korea Act of 2000, introduced by the gentleman from New York, Mr. GILMAN, I would have voted "nay."

On H. Con. Res. 309, sense of Congress with regard to in-school personal safety education programs for children, introduced by the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. CASTLE, I would have voted "yea."

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. HOWARD COBLE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 16, 2000*

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, May 10, and Thursday, May 11, I missed roll-call votes 160–179. On these dates, I was representing the Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property at the opening of the Diplomatic Conference on the Patent Law Treaty in Geneva, Switzerland. As Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property, I believe congressional representation at this meeting was important, and I was honored to address the delegates of the conference.

COMMENDING THE ANN ARBOR HURON SCHOOL MUSIC DEPARTMENT

**HON. LYNN N. RIVERS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 16, 2000*

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, today I commend the Ann Arbor Huron High School Music Department for being named as a Grammy Award Signature School. Their hard work and commitment to excellence has made this achievement possible and it brings me great pleasure to have the opportunity to share this day with them.

As a former member of the Ann Arbor School Board, I know the special significance of such an achievement for a high school music program and I look forward to future accomplishments from the department.

RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF HERRIN, IL

**HON. DAVID D. PHELPS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 16, 2000*

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize one of the towns in my district. On April 17, 2000, The City of Herrin marked the 100th Anniversary of its incorporation, and I thought it appropriate to acknowledge this city's great heritage of farming, coal mining, and industry. I would also like to commend the spirit of its citizens working together for a better community.

The City of Herrin gets its name from its first settler, Isaac Herring, a veteran of the War of 1812. Mr. Herring received a parcel of land, which became Herrin, as a land-grant for his service in the war. Mr. Herring later shortened his name, and that of the town, to Herrin.

Herrin was incorporated as a city in the election of April 17, 1900. At this time Herrin also elected its first mayor, Mr. C.E. Ingraham. Today Herrin is admirably served by Mayor Victor Ritter.

Herrin began as a farming community with cotton being the primary crop. It was later discovered that Herrin was surrounded by vast veins of bituminous coal. The coal helped Herrin to grow rapidly and to develop as a leading community in the region, attracting numerous immigrants seeking work in the coal mines. At one point, thirty coal mines operated within six miles of the city. The coal fields of Herrin were ripe for widespread union organization at this time.

Following World War II, Herrin's leaders and the Chamber of Commerce actively sought new industry for the community. Because of their efforts, Herrin is still one of the area's largest industrial cities, being home over the years to the Norge Division, Borg-Warner Corporation (now Maytag), Smoler Brothers, Inc., International Staple and Machine Company, Allen Industries, Container Stapling Corporation, Dura-Containers, Central Technology, Inc., and National Tape Corporation. Today Herrin continues providing business infrastructure and promoting even more industry, along with a better quality of life for its citizens.